





## THE DAILY NEWS

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JOHN H. HOLLEDAY, PROPRIETOR.

The Indianapolis board of trade now writes its endorsement on the presidential plan. No bill ever had such solid backing as this. It would pass any where.

Reports from the scene of the delivery of Senator Morton's speech confirm the judgment passed on it by The News yesterday, that it was a failure. His was expected to be the great speech in opposition, and it fell so far short that it rather helped than hurt the bill. The bill will be pressed to a vote in the senate to-day or to-morrow. Conkling is standing shoulder to shoulder with Edmunds in support of it.

By a singular coincidence, on the same day that The News advanced the idea of the necessity of the presidential adjustment in the manner proposed in order to give moral support to the next president whoever he might be, ex-Senator Schurz emphasized the same idea in his interview. So far as we had then seen this phase of the situation had never been considered. It is reassuring to find a far-seeing man of affairs appreciating the point.

Does the law ordering the closing of saloons contemplate the simple appearance of things, or does it mean that no liquor shall be sold at the proscribed times? Is a saloon closed when the front blinds are shut? Does shifting the entrance from one part of the building to another close a saloon? There has been enough paltry shuffling for popularity among the police authorities. Chief Dewey has shown a disposition to "take the mark." Stand back and let us see him do it.

There have been some pertinent points made in communications to The News of late on the city school system in relation to high taxation. There have been many good reasons given why expenses in this direction should be reduced and some suggestions as to methods. The people demand that the school system shall come within the required limits of economy, and there seems to be a growing sentiment which would not be averse to lopping off the high school part altogether in order to do it.

It is the policy of those who are opposed to the proposed laws to protect the people from taxation to represent that it is an attack on the council, or the public library. This indirect method is adopted because the law is so eminently just and proper that it can not be opposed on principle with any hope of success. It is the old cry of the demagogue: This law is not an attack on any of these systems, but is simply a measure in the interest of the whole people to protect them from oppressive taxation and extravagant use of the public funds. It is a measure in which all good citizens should heartily concur.

We have seen no such honest "owning up" on the presidential compromise business as the Chicago Inter-Ocean makes:

And with the state of Louisiana we have 185 votes, legal votes, fair votes, for Hayes and Wheeler. In the absence of legislation they will be so counted and declared under the constitution, and any opposition to such declared result will be simply revolution. Is it wise in face of this fact to give away this advantage in the manner proposed?

This is what all of the organs mean by their opposition, but they haven't the honesty or the effrontery that the Inter-Ocean has. "In the absence of legislation"—there's the milk in the coconut. Take advantage of the omission in the constitution to force the position. We are "in" and any opposition will be revolution. Note the agony of the plea about "throwing away the advantage." We commend this paragraph to the careful perusal of honest citizens.

We are all getting good now. Here is the Journal, which lately awoke to a realization of Pinchback's quality and fell into a fine frenzy of virtue over his methods, now saying of Logan that his retirement from the senatorial race in Illinois will not be largely regretted, that "he was of the type of politician that is not much in favor with the 'earnest spirit of reform that fortunately has possession of the conscience of the country.'" There is nothing that exceeds the ludicrousness of this passage unless it be its littleness. There was a tremendous pressure brought to bear to force Logan into the senate. The republican papers of Illinois, from the Chicago Tribune down to the Inter-Ocean, bullied the legislators to the top of their bent. While this was going on the Journal had not a word to say. It stood by consenting. It did not make a move to interfere with the camp-follower's progress, and, if the scheme had succeeded would have come in with its congratulations. But now that the scullion has been kicked out the Journal folds its hands and raises its eyes and says "Amen!" By and by we shall have the Journal saying that the object of its championship of Morton, Cameron, Chandler, Packard, returning boards and elements of that sort was to bring about "the

"earnest spirit of true reform which fortunately has possession of the country."

**ABSENTEES.**  
Yesterday afternoon a list of "leaves of absence" as long as a congressional speech and about as serviceable, was granted in the house. One member after another arose to ask leave for somebody else till it really looked as if the body meant to run itself out of a quorum to evade the trouble of attending to its business. Without knowing or caring what may be the ostensible causes of absence in these cases we take leave to say that the practice of abandoning duty in this way while carefully saving the pay is an abuse, practically a cheat of the public service, which the people will not tolerate. Not far from a dozen absentees were authorized to attend to their own affairs at the expense of the taxes, while we were in the house, and how many after we left we do not know. What sufficient reason can there be for such a herd of duty-deserters gathering all at once, and in the early part of the session? Each man has a reason, of course, just as the wedding guests in the parable had, but the "giver of the feast" was not well content with those sent to him, and the people will be little better pleased with those they have to pay. Their idle legislators for. There is something too much of this disposition to shirk work when the pay is safe. In the best legislative duties are not too well discharged, and under this lax practice of absenteeism they are not discharged at all by a good many members. There ought to be a peremptory law, or rule, or provision of some kind, that every man who leaves his duty for any cause, except sickness, should have no pay for the lost time, and leave of absence should be given only on the averment of an adequate cause. It is bad enough to pay members who go jinking on "committees of examination" and "excursions" of one sort or another, as they all do occasionally, but it is worse to pay those that run away to look after matters at home. If they have business of their own which so imperatively requires attention that they must abandon their public business to attend to it, they should not have accepted an office which forces the two into collision. If they are absent, however, for any reason but sickness, they should have their "feed" stopped. We noticed yesterday that no reason was given for the request of leave of absence in a single case. It was made and granted, just as if cheating the people by violating a contract for legislative work were the most reasonable of all legislative operations. It was a mere form, and the state loses not far from \$50 a day by it on the absences we have granted. In addition to the stoppage of pay the member who applies for leave should be required to state the reason. If this rule be enforced we will engage that private business will come out as the excuse, when there is any at all, and that is no excuse in nine cases out of ten. Make the applicant tell what he wants to go away for, and stop his pay till he comes back unless his own or his family's sickness takes him away. That's what is needed to remedy an abuse that seems to be growing fast.

**A NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.**  
The bill introduced into the legislature by Mr. Adams of this city, amendatory to the law of 1867 for the incorporation of cities, if passed will make a radical change in the government of this and other cities of the state which it may concern. Almost any change here would be for the better, but it is not necessary to damn Mr. Adams' bill with such faint praise, for it takes hold with a good grip, and while it may be objected to in some of its details its main object is altogether commendable. It applies to cities which have a voting population of 15,000 as shown by the poll books. It divides the city into wards of 800 voters each, as near as may be, no ward to contain less than 600 voters and none more than 1,000, and when they attain more than this number of voters they may be redistricted and increased in number so as to be cut down to the required size. Each of these wards shall elect one councilman for one year. The councilmen holding over when this act goes into effect shall serve out the full term for which they were elected for the wards in which they may live in redistricting said city, and there shall be no election for councilman in these wards at the first election under this act. Under this bill we should have twenty-one councilmen here. The mayor and councilmen shall constitute the "common council." The city is divided into five districts composed of contiguous wards. From each of these districts two aldermen shall be elected for two years. In the first election one shall be elected for one year, so designated on the ballot, and thereafter each year one alderman shall be elected from each district. The election day is the same for both aldermen and councilmen, and the day of the year left unchanged. The aldermen must be freeholders in the district from which they are chosen. They shall meet in separate chamber, their proceedings being kept by the city clerk by means of a deputy appointed for this purpose. The board of aldermen shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the council in everything over which the council now has author-

ity and the two houses shall agree before any act becomes a law. In the appointment of the officers now appointed by the council, the two bodies shall meet in joint session and ballot, and may adjourn from time to time till the work is completed. All ordinances which in any wise appropriate moneys shall be first introduced into the common council. Each body has the right to make its own rules for the government of its members. The board of aldermen shall elect one of their members president, who shall sign all ordinances passed by the board and in case of the resignation or non-election of a mayor he shall discharge the duties of mayor until one is chosen or qualified. Each alderman shall receive \$150 per year for his services. The News offers an amendment, viz: The councilmen chosen under this method should be freeholders. It is not necessary that they should be freeholders in the wards from which they are chosen, for these being small and changing from time to time would make it a useless qualification. But that those who tax the city should have more interest in it than a man who pays no taxes at all is a requirement so reasonable and just that we think there can be no sufficient cause shown why it should not be adopted. Mr. Adams has attended to this in the choosing of the aldermen and the limitation there that their property shall be in the district from which they are elected is reasonable, as these districts will be shifted seldom and never entirely changed as a ward may be. While we are taking on a new system slough off all the imperfections of the old one. This bill is the first practical shape the long expressed wish of the people of this city has taken. Those who have the city's good at heart and have something to say for its bettering have the floor.

**THE SCHOOL REPORT.**  
Accompanying the report for 1876 of Professor Smart, the superintendent of public instruction, is a speckled map of the state showing the distribution of school houses. It looks like a topographical map of a wooded district. The bearing of this observation lies in the relative size of the map and the spaces, but the former is of good size and the latter the size of a pin head. There are in all 9,307 of them. They are thickest in a broad belt from Lagrange and Steuben counties down through the center of the state to Brown and Bartholomew counties, being slightly less in the southeastern part of the state and considerably so in the northwest. The report is comprehensive, embracing much in interesting detail which can only be mentioned here and much more that can not be referred to at all. There are 608,969 white children enumerated in the state and 10,261 colored, a total increase of 11,494 over 1875. The number of illiterates is given as 4,922. Indianapolis has 21,391 school children, an increase of 133 per cent. in the last decade. The largest per centage of increase by counties is 81 in Benton. This county's increase is 72 per cent. Jennings, Decatur and Ohio counties show a decrease of from 1 to 8 per cent. Two-thirds of all the colored children are in 10 counties and here the per cent. of their enroll went is 66. In the remainder of the state the per cent. is 72. Of the all white children enumerated 76 per cent. are enrolled in the schools, and of the colored children 68 per cent. There are 13,217 white and 94 colored teachers, the number of male and female being in the ratio of about 7 to 5. The average compensation in townships is \$1.93, in towns \$2.63, in cities \$3.28. On the average male teachers are paid very nearly twice as much as the female. The nine thousand and odd school houses are valued at \$11,548,993. The old log school houses are becoming a thing of the past. There were only 192 left in the state last year. Of these one county had 35 and another 21. The state is well supplied with school houses. For the last nine years there have been expended annually, in this particular, \$671,000. In the future less will be expended. The total school fund in 1876 was \$8,870,872. The total amount of tuition revenue applicable to school purposes for the year ending June 30, 1876, was \$3,174,156. In setting forth the conditions of the school fund attention is called to the fact that the sources whence the increase has come are exhausted and unless wise provision is made for the increase in the future, it will not long remain one of Indiana's boasts. About 3,000 of the 13,000 teachers retire annually and thus leads the superintendent to say that the best teachers are not paid as much as they earn, which accounts for their withdrawal to enter more lucrative business, while the poorer teachers, he says, are overpaid.

Professor Smart discusses at length the "high school" question. Answering the general objections urged against the system in substance to this effect: 1. In a republic a higher grade of intelligence is necessary than in a monarchy. The ability to read and write is not sufficient qualification for the duties of citizenship in a republic. Wisdom to study political economy, history, and to comprehend the theory of our government are requisite, and independence of thinking among

the people is essential to the preservation of the government. The only hope of the country is an intelligent ballot. 2. The claim that the man who sends no children to the high school and therefore ought not to be made to help support it, if allowed would strike down every grammar, intermediate, and senior primary school in the state because a majority does not patronize them, and public education be limited to reading, writing, spelling and fundamental arithmetic because these are branches that are studied by the majority. 3. High schools in the cities are not supported out of the state's revenue for tuition. The special local tax in nearly all cities exceeds the cost of their respective high schools. 4. The argument of "original design" is a last resort. If the original design did not include high schools it is no reason that it never should. Original imperfection is no argument for continued imperfection. But the original design did contemplate such a thing as the high school system. Affirmatively the professor argues: 1. The term "high school" is unfortunate. It is only an advanced elementary school, an integral part of the common school system. It does not make specialists, but only imparts common information and knowledge necessary alike for every one, whatever be his calling in after life. 2. It has a positive effect for good on pupils in the lower grades, stimulating them to greater effort, and the consequence is general better work. 3. It is of prime importance and necessity as an educator for teachers, the normal school system being by no means adequate. 4. Its greatest value is its elevating influence on its own pupils and through them on the families in the community, lifting general intelligence to a higher plane.

**TELEGRAPH NEWS.**  
**POLITICAL.**  
The house judiciary committee have unanimously vindicated Secretary Robinson.  
Messrs. Cassanave and Kenner, of the Louisiana returning board, have left N. W. Orleans for Washington.  
Col. S. D. Childs has made a statement denying the statements of Senator Nash with reference to the alleged attempt to bribe him (Nash) to vote for Tilden.  
Mr. Conkling spoke for two hours yesterday and made an eloquent plea in favor of the adjustment, the senate adjourning to give him an opportunity to finish to-day.  
All the members of the Louisiana state house legislature, who have been examined, declare under oath they were not bribed to vote for Kellogg as Pinchback charged.  
Reports will be made this week, probably, from the committee of the house of representatives that investigated the elections in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana.  
The sub-committee of privileges and elections of the senate think that as they made the first demand for dispatches from the Western Union company, they should be allowed to have first use of them.  
The Illinois legislative republican caucus last night unanimously nominated Hon. Chas. B. Lawrence for United States senator, Hon. John A. Logan peremptorily declining to allow the further use of his name as a candidate.  
J. W. Tezwell, one of the Oregon democratic candidates for presidential elector, testified that he understood Secretary of State Chadwick to say, as he handed the envelope containing certificates of electors to Cronin: "Gentlemen here are your certificates." He heard the republican electors ask Cronin for their certificates, and Cronin replied, "I will see hell freeze over before I will give them up."

Ex-Senator Schurz says the bill reported by the conference committee furnishes for the decision of the presidential question a fiction that has the character of impartiality, and whose verdict will command universal respect. What the patriotic men of both parties now want, and what the republic needs, is a president whose legitimacy can not be seriously disputed. To that end he must not be, and he must not ever appear to have been, lifted into presidency by the mere use of party power, the legitimacy of which is doubtful.  
**FOREIGN.**  
The Vienna journals report that the Turkish ambassador, at a long consultation in Pesth, yesterday, on Turkey's future course, informed Count Andrássy that the porte intended to make peace with Servia and Montenegro, and requested Andrássy's mediation.  
Commercial intercourse between Russia and China has come to a stand still, owing to a prohibitory decree of the Chinese government, prompted by suspicious aroused by Colonel Prevalsky's exploring expedition and other Russian movements along the Chinese frontier, which are taken by China to indicate hostile designs.  
The Mexican government has fined the Barron and Escandon banking firm of the City of Mexico \$150,000 for failure to comply with the railroad concession. They allege that the state of the country made compliance impossible. The government seized the entire assets of the firm, an Englishman. England has no representative at that government. The German minister has been attacked by thieves, who stole his watch and then drew knives on the bystanders who tried to interfere. They effected their escape. President Diaz has banished Cortina from the republic.

In the Italian chamber of deputies yesterday, during a debate on the bill against the abuses of power by the clergy, the minister of worship and justice made an important statement. He declared that the law concerning the papal guarantees was a solemn and unassailable pledge given to the Catholic world of the pope's complete independence in the exercise of his spiritual power. Italy ought to regard the maintenance of this law as a question of honor and loyalty toward Europe. He was determined to respect the law and would not allow political friends of the ministry to entertain any delusions in this respect.  
**CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.**  
Ben O'Neal, of Memphis, shot and instantly killed Henry Cox last night, about a woman: all colored. O'Neal escaped.  
Detective Payde, of Memphis, was shot yesterday by a burglar named Williams, and mortally wounded. Williams escaped.  
A fire broke out in the Stone Hill colliery, near Bolton, England, while the men were at work, and is still burning. Fifteen miners are known to have perished.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

**Opinions About the Proposed Adjustment.**

**The Woman Suffragists Unbent—Smalley's Densities, etc.**

[Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1876.

"Indeed, it is a strange d-d posed time, and men do construe this after their fashion. Clean from the purpose of the things themselves."

For two months men have lamented the defects in the constitution by which the peaceful settlement of a closely contested presidential election, like the present, is rendered highly improbable, and yet, so soon as a peaceful solution is found, these gentlemen are ready to "cry Ho!" and let slip the dogs of war! At this moment it would be hard to say, judging solely from the tone of congressional opinions, what may be the fate of the compromise bill. Extremists of both parties are violently opposed to it; the republicans, because it will give Mr. Tilden a chance to be inaugurated, whereas they believe they have it in their power to count in Mr. Hayes at all hazards; and the democrats, because, in the face of the returns, they have elected Mr. Tilden, and an surrender of their claims would be inconsistent and cowardly. The veteran Mr. Corcoran, the patron of art in this city and a man of many and large benevolences, illustrates the situation in this forcible but homely style: "I am walking on the avenue and a ruffian seizes my hat. I lay him prostrate with a blow from my staff, wrest it from him and proceed about my business. That is the method of procedure that would naturally suggest itself to a gentleman. But suppose, upon the seizure of my hat, I say to this ruffian, 'Sir, you have taken my hat. You know it is my hat as well as I do, and that your seizure is an outrage. But inasmuch as you have seen fit to steal it, your atonement vests you in a color of ownership. Let us, therefore, summon a tribunal of fifteen citizens to adjudicate upon our respective claims and decide which is prior: my claim, based upon rightful acquisition; or yours, based upon an attempt to take by fraud and force!'"

**DULY'S UNTAMED EULOGIST.**  
Proctor Knott is as angry as a mad bull and with his red face, glaring eyes and pugnacious white moustache he looks any but the good natured humorist he is. As chairman of the special committee to ascertain the powers, privileges and duties of the house in counting the electoral vote, he has been indefatigable in making out a strong case, but his partisanship is so bitter that its effect is not so convincing as his friends hoped it might be. Since Proctor Knott left off saying funny things and betook himself to the serious role of heavy statesmanship, an admiring public has almost lost sight of him.  
**BLOOD THIRSTY CHIVALRY.**  
It is understood that Henry Watterson, late a journalist of some reputation and an independent statesman of broad and liberal views, is with Mr. Knott in his policy of no surrender. Both these gentlemen wear constantly a look of hard-favored rage; they have stiffened up their sinews and will insist that the compromise advocated by Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, Hewitt, Hinton and Springer, is unconstitutional and cowardly. A worthy democrat who derives a political lineage from Jefferson and Jackson.

**MORTON'S ATTITUDE.**  
On the contrary, Mr. Morton is not willing that a compromise should be contemplated. He is a man of high principle, and Mr. Morton never makes concessions to a political enemy. In his opinion, the end always justifies the means. His theory is that Mr. Ferry can and ought to count the electoral vote and declare the result—and declare it favorably to Mr. Hayes. All of the extremists of the republican party are a mind with Mr. Morton. It is the middle class only which favors the compromise, and as the country at large will for once be with the conservatives in this matter, the probabilities are that the measure will pass both houses without much difficulty, though it will call forth an enormous quantity of debate.

**THOSE TERRIBLE LADIES.**  
The ladies have taken advantage of the times that try men's souls, and for the past week the friends of the sixteenth amendment to the constitution have been particularly active. Petitions by the hundred have been poured into congress, signed by the strong-minded and their sympathizers of the bifurcated persuasion, praying that down-trodden woman should be duly invested with all her rights and prerogatives, real and imaginary. It was the same old crowd of eccentric, unlovely, unmarried, ancient ladies, representing the same illy-assorted bundle of impracticableisms, with which the country has become so well acquainted. The meetings were attended by the same crowds of queer antiquaries and curious idlers, and the exercises had the same familiar want of dignity and decorum for which they have ever been notorious. Dr. Mary Walker made herself conspicuous, of course, and on the last night of the convention provoked a row in which she and Susan B. Anthony were principals. There was some discussion of fists, glaring of eyes, and a good deal of "chin music," but no hair was pulled, and no noses marred. It may be considered very strange that ladies engaged in so noble a work as the disenfranchisement of a sex from the galling bondage of centuries, should be prone to attacks of cholera, it is amazing that these types of a higher life and to a society whose intellectual refinement we of baser mold can, at best, hope to aspire only in the slow process of a gradual development—it is amazing that these representatives of Mind should ever grovel in the debasing depths of common-place chit-chat or tea-table scandal. Yet such, I am constrained to say, is the painful fact.

**THEY ARE ALL ALIKE.**  
A lady friend of mine, who has long secretly admired (at a distance) the noble Anthony and the peerless Stanton, sought to sit at the feet of these great teachers and learn wisdom. In this spirit she accepted an invitation to dine with Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, an attorney-at-law here, whose house is the rallying point of the faithful. Expecting to hear high converse relative to "affinities" "spheres" and such like transcendentalism, how was she shocked to find the feast of reason and flow of soul turn wholly upon the respective sizes of the company present, the respective sizes of their noses, the cost of their respective back hair, and front teeth, whether short or such a one used rouge and powder or not. The young and handsome ladies of the guild were, if absent, voted concealed minxes, and if present were so unmercifully quizzed that they had no comfort whatever. My informant says that Phoebe Cousins, who was not at the symposium, conversed, as was roughly handled by the elderly reformers because she wears long dresses on the stage, and the ungenerous explanation was vouchsafed, that she does it to hide her enormous feet. From the moment the intellectual company assembled till it dispersed, the conversation did not once touch upon those high social

questions which are popularly supposed to lie next the hearts of these wonderful women; on the contrary quite the reverse. So that my fair informant was glad to come away from the convalescence of the Mrs. Jeilbys into the more congenial man-subjugated world again.

**THIS YOUNG MAN SMALLEY.**  
I notice in a recent number of The News the reprint of a letter to the New York Tribune by its regular correspondent, E. V. Smalley, in which he puts the most remarkable conservatism and self-abasing language into the mouth of a "democratic senator from a northern state." This senator, who must keep his excessive fairness to himself very closely, or at least do it out in small installments to the interviewers, is represented as rather anxious to have Mr. Hayes inaugurated as the best and surest means of breaking up the republican party. The utter unselfishness of this "northern senator" strongly reminds one of the confederate soldier with whom "Captain William Brown" had the set to, as described in the veracious war chronicles of Mr. Orpheus C. Kerr. "William" had the confederate on his back and had punched his teeth down his throat. "Ah!" muttered the southern "I am afraid of my teeth, they were but an incumbrance for it is so long since I had any use for them." Then "William" gouged out his eye. "Now," whispered the dying rebel, "I can concentrate my vision in one place and thus develop my last and best resource." The probability is, Mr. Smalley drew largely upon his imagination for the views of the northern senator. Mr. S. is prolific in theories for settling the electoral dispute, and for weeks he has furnished a new one every day. He at first believed that Mr. Ferry should, at his own discretion, settle the whole matter; then he discovered that the senate might debate the question till the fourth of March, when the next house would elect, and the republicans (who by states) would choose Hayes; then he discovered that the count would take place in the senate chamber and not in the house; and finally he makes a "northern senator" yield the whole question off of an excess of pure unselfishness and exalted patriotism. The Capital, commenting upon Mr. Smalley's interview, explains the apparent incongruity in the character of "northern senator," as the correspondent limns him, and the same personage as he is known to the public, by supposing that the conversation was like unto the dialogues between Socrates and Plato, i. e., in which the interlocutor assumes two characters, that of the interviewer and the interviewed. Here is what the Capital says: "This young man (Smalley) in our midst is of a dual character. This, look you, is a day of dualities. In one aspect the young man is a statesman. In his other aspect he is a journalist and an interviewer. Thus the latter interviews the former aspect and calls it 'a democratic senator.' Under these circumstances the 'conventional closes with a remark on my part.' Here was evidently confusion. Usually the statesman closes the conversation and rounds up the period. But, in this instance the statesmanlike aspect became entangled with the journalistic at the last moment, and he escaped from his painful situation by the convenient avenue of himself. 'After me the deluge' is probably not the motto of the average politician. Our reporter has probably mistaken his own motto for that of the average politician, even as he mistook his own statesmanship for that of a 'democratic senator from a northern state,' and in this case the caution above referred to is only equalled by the modesty of the interviewer." KNOWLEDGE.

**Printer's Errors in the Bible.**  
[Philadelphia Saturday Night.]  
In Germany a printer's wife stole into the office where a new edition of the Bible was in hand, and, to alter the sentence of subjection to her husband pronounced upon Eve in the third chapter of Genesis, took out the first two letters of the word here and put "na" in their place by which the text was altered from "and he shall be thy lord" (heer) to "and he shall be thy fool" (na). For life is safe to have paid for this. The few copies of the Bible which got out before this intentional erratum was discovered have been purchased at enormous prices.  
The Vinegar Bib e derives its title from an edition of Holy Writ which contain an erratum in the title to the 20th chapter of St. Luke, in which "possible of the vineyard" is printed "parable of the vineyard." This edition was printed in the year 1717 by the university of Oxford at their Clarendon press.  
In another edition printed in London, "Thou shalt not commit adultery" was printed as the 7th commandment, omitting the negative. This was also said to have been a woman's mistake. The Archbishop of Canterbury, when the alteration came under his notice, laid on the Worshipful company of stationers in London the heaviest fine that ever was recorded in the annals of literary history. The amount, I believe, was \$100,000.

Further outrages by illicit distillers in South Carolina are reported to the commissioner of internal revenue.  
Simon England, colored, was hanged yesterday at Wadesboro, N. C., for the rape of a white woman.  
The grand jury of New York want the dueling law amended so that a witness may testify without criminating himself.  
Linthoth, Kellogg & Co., importers of hardware and agricultural implements, in San Francisco, have suspended. Liabilities about a quarter of a million; assets \$300,000.  
E. C. Devereaux has resigned the superintendency of the St. Louis, Lawrence and Western railroad, and the road goes to sale on the 23d proximo under foreclosure of mortgages.  
Signor Depretis has been appointed minister of the interior, ad interim, of the Italian ministry.

**Relief Without a Doctor.**  
Though we would by no means be understood as deprecating, but rather as recommending, professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary nor easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Balm, is possessed of a 24-division resource in case of most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needful. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably remedies and is authoritatively recommended for d-bility, indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism, and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental despondency, checks nervous decay, and invigorates the nerves and muscular tension. Sleep digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure. IT IS  
**ADULTERATION** in wine is a minor evil, since comparatively few drink wine. But adulteration in tea and coffee is more dangerous, and a small fraud in such a potent use of food. There is a new article, known as B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap, has been put on the market recently, unexcepted except by the natural violet odor of the perfume. The buyer knows the perfume is a natural perfume free from any evil element.  
Never allow your own well-grounded judgment to be turned aside by mere and irresponsible. Firmness of opinion and action characterizes all successful men. But it is always well enough to acquiesce in the majority opinion. T. Babbitt's Best Soap for acquiescence will leave no sting of regret.



JANUARY 22d.

## NEW YORK STORE.

SPECIAL SALE OF

## Dress Goods

COMMENCING THIS DAY.

In order to reduce our large stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS before invoicing, we will this day, and during this week, offer our entire stock at a still greater and final reduction of prices.

Special attention is asked to the following:

- 90 pieces PLAIN ALPACAS, "Cloth Shades," at 15¢.
- 70 pieces Double Fold ALPACAS, "Cloth Shades," extra wide, at 20¢.
- 50 pieces 2 1/2 inch POPLINS, "Cloth Shades," at 25¢.
- 60 pieces ALPACA POPLINS, "Dark Cloth Shades," at 30¢.
- 40 pieces ENGLISH CASHMERE at 50¢.

A large portion of the above are suitable for early spring wear.

PETTIS, DICKSON &amp; CO.

## INDIANAPOLIS

## Savings Bank,

66 EAST MARKET STREET.

Deposits.....\$347,961 11  
Surplus Fund.....8,070 24  
Number of Accounts.....8,164  
Interest paid semi-annually, at 5 per cent, since July 1, 1872, as compounded if not drawn.  
W. N. JACKSON, President.  
JOHN W. RAY, Treasurer.

C. H. FORBY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## TRUNK

Factory, 135 South Illinois St.

## WE ARE

## Closing

OUR

## WINTER DRESS GOODS,

FLANNELS, REPELLENTS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS and

## BED COMFORTABLES

At Lower Prices than ever. Don't fail to see h. m. at

## The People's Store,

88 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

A. P. SANDERS &amp; CO.

## THE DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.

## CITY NEWS.

Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24—7 A. M.

Chicago, Ill., 27 NW clear

Cincinnati, 27 NW clear

Davenport, Iowa, 27 NW threatening

Denver, Col., 27 NW clear

Indianapolis, 27 NW light snow

Keokuk, Iowa, 27 NW clear

LaCrosse, Wis., 27 NW clear

Leavenworth, Kan., 27 NW clear

Louisville, Ky., 27 NW clear

Memphis, Tenn., 27 NW clear

Nashville, Tenn., 27 NW clear

New Orleans, La., 27 NW clear

Omaha, Neb., 27 NW clear

Pittsburg, Pa., 27 NW cloudy

Portland, Ore., 27 NW clear

Salt Lake City, U. T., 27 NW clear

San Diego, Cal., 27 NW light rain

San Francisco, Cal., 27 NW clear

Santa Fe, N. M., 27 NW clear

Shreveport, La., 27 NW clear

St. Louis, Mo., 27 NW clear

St. Paul, Minn., 27 NW clear

Vicksburg, Miss., 27 NW clear

Wankton, S. D., 27 NW clear

Fort Gibson, Ark., 27 NW clear

Ochone.

The jail has fifty inmates.

Dangerous characters abound.

Coroner Wishard has resumed.

Skating on "Broad cut" is still the go.

Block coal is now in excess of demand.

The Journal thinks Steinhauser was indiscreet.

Chris. Michel left last night for a trip to Germany.

Deputy City Marshal Taffe is again upon the street.

Governor Williams returned last night from Wheeland.

Rev. James McVey is bossing a revival in Wayne county.

The Robert Park church ladies have a festival this evening.

Kennedy is still at large, and the I. C. &amp; L. grade is not lowered.

The Cecilia glee club is to be reorganized by Frank Scott.

The Fletcher Place church people to-night recommence revival services.

The trial of Frank Alden, for murder, has been postponed until Monday.

Fast freight lines doing business with the Bee Line advanced rates to-day.

## A Brutal Case.

The following story of almost incredible meanness is vouched by a gentleman conversant with the facts. A poor family, residing on the Pendleton place, near the sewing machine factory, in a double house, the owner living in the south half. The father of the poor family working in one of the pork houses, but now idle, was unable to pay his rent on the day it fell due. He had rented the front room of the house to a poor widow who has six little children whose father served in the late war against the rebellion, and contracted a disease from which he afterwards died. She receives about \$2 per month from the township trustee which, with what little she can earn at washing is their whole support. She had two of her children down with the measles at one time, and no wood to burn. The other four were heard making a mournful appeal to her for bread. The landlord seeing things in this condition tried to eject his tenants at once. First he stopped up the chimneys to prevent them making a fire when any kind friends gave them a little fuel. Then he fastened up the pump, and lastly he constructed a machine which went under the floor and was worked from his own house to strike the floor in the house of these poor people. With this he kept up a continuous thumping all night long, and so loud that the people living in a separate house on the next lot were unable to rest.

## SCHOOL TAXES.

The Public Schools—Their Expenses To the Editor of The Indianapolis News.

I have been waiting for something to turn up that I could figure from inference to the expenses of these schools, and on Saturday I found it in your valuable paper, furnished by the school board. I return them my thanks for the information. Now to the point. First they ask, in what way can the expenditures be reduced to meet this deficiency? I will just mention how they can do it. Turn the public library over to the township and let it be kept in the new court house. Center township has furnished 75 per cent of the county tax, and we have that per cent in the new court house. Now the school board acknowledge the closing of the library would enable them to come within the 20 cent tax—yes, cut off the high and training school, for the law never interdicted anything but a common school education. Say a grade here will save \$25,000 more. They say it educates teachers. That may be all very true. The poor family with his one little house has no money to pay for the education of teachers of wealth. Look over the list of occupations of parents and you will see at once no poor man's child is there. I will venture every one has means to pay for all schooling above an A grade. Now let us see what we can do with these figures. You are all aware a dollar to day is worth 10 cents more to the consumer than it was one year ago. Teachers are no better than other professions, a mechanic or salesman. They have been cut down more than 10 per cent.

Put your tuition, say.....\$35,000 Save \$35,000  
G.S. 800 " 400  
Office salaries.....5,500 " 1,500  
General expenses.....12,000 " 1,000  
Library.....12,000 " 12,000  
Supplies.....6,000 " 2,000  
Rent.....3,000 " 3,000  
\$54,500

They have for repairs in the estimate, \$75,000, and again have general repairs, \$15,000. Will our new school houses cost \$9,000 a year for repairs? The board claim it is \$305,191.63 estimated expense. Deduct from this \$54,500, and you have \$150,291.53. Twenty per cent, on sixty millions of taxables would be an income of \$120,000; collection from state liquor license, \$77,000, making \$197,000; and if the board will call on me I will tell them how to get \$70,000 more. I am satisfied the school can be run on a ten cents levy if the school board will demand all that is due. Then outside of this ten cents levy the county pays a school tax for that purpose of \$64,000, and all we get for Marion county is \$64,000 thirty thousand is given to others, who get an enumeration, taking all their children, when our school had to pay \$570 for half doing the work. Where are your newboys, bootblacks, ragpickers? Get them all in, and it is not your fault if they do not go to school.

As I have stated before, the Hon. John Best of Montgomery county, the father of the sinking fund of Indiana, lived to see the extravagance of the present free school system. He stated the law never contemplated a high school or training school.

I would like to make an inquiry of the school board, why the books cost so much. When I attended school, (and, by the way, that was but three months,) I well remember the backs of my books were made of wood and cost not one-fourth what the same size book costs now; and paper was made by hand, one sheet at a time, which had to pass through the mill of six pairs of rollers before it was ready to be printed on.

ANDREW WALLACE.

## For the Library.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News.  
Tax-payers, follow Andrew Wallace in his efforts for public economy, but isn't he drawing it a little too fine when he wants to cut down the public library system? A transfer to the court-house would make a saving in rent, but when he wants to shut off the life-giving sources of the library and make it a dusty old repository like the county collection of dog eared volumes, isn't he going a little too far? Isn't his statement of the single three months' schooling he has received in his life rather an argument in favor of the diffusion of intelligence by means of a public library and all other means?

L. A. F.

## Mercy, No!

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Jan. 23.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Will you have the kindness to answer, if you possibly can, the following question.

"Is Senator Morton the Washington correspondent of the Journal?" People here think the Journal's Washington dispatches have become so Mortonized, that per se Morton must be their author.

"RUSHVILLE,"

Certainly not. The senator is no such bungler. Possibly it is his private secretary.

We Groceries.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

As a friend of the poor I would like to ask if it would not be as well to issue orders upon groceries who do not keep liquor, thereby saving many families much suffering. A week or so ago a man took a \$2 order from Mr. King to the yellow bridge grocery and bought 60 cents worth of whisky and beer, and \$1.40 worth of food. This is a great evil, and by using a little care could be prevented.

A Nice-Knot Stint.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

GALLAUDET, January 20, 1877.

If the Sellers farm nuisance is not a nuisance in law, it is respectfully suggested that the present legislature should deem it to be such. The stench from that place occasionally reaches this locality.

Nine miles south-east of Indianapolis, and causes sickness of the stomach.

ANNOUNCED.

The investigation of the Ashtabula

horror was continued yesterday by the coroner's jury and the legislative committee. Before the latter Albert Congdon, former master-mechanic of the Lake Shore road, testified that proper attention had not been given to the construction of the bridge.

The Duke of Galliera's widow has given the pope 1,000,000 francs for blessing her dead husband.

Full dress coiffures are very high and a little one sided, the left side being dressed higher than the right.

The challenge of the Harvard freshmen to Yale for a three-miles eight-oared race next summer has been declined.

It was a race between Boutwell and Logan to see which would be laid out first, and Boutwell won.—[Chicago Times.]

## Uncle Remus's Revival Hymns.

Oh! whar shall we go w'en de great day come?  
Wid de law uv de trumpitan' de bargin' uv de d'm?  
How many 'no sinners' 'll be coched out late,  
An' fine no latch to de golden' gate?

No use fer wait' twell to-morrow—  
De sun musn't set on yo' sinner—  
Sin's ez sharp 'z a bamboo brier—  
Oh, Lord! fetch de mo'ners up higher!

W'en de pashuns uv de earf is a stannin' all a burn,  
Who's gwine ter be chosen fer ter war de glory crown?  
Wh' 's gwine fer ter stan' stiff kneed an' 'bol',  
An' answer to dere name at de callin' uv de poll?

You better come now ef you comin'—  
Old Satan is looser 'n a berrin' up—  
De wheels of di-truchness is a hummin'—  
Oh, come along, sinner, ef you comin'.

De song uv salvation is a very sweet song,  
An' de hymns is a buzzin' an' it's wide,  
An' dat's de place whar de sinners oughter hide!

No use to be stoppin' an' a lookin',  
Ef you fool wid Satan you'll get took in,  
You'll hang on de edge an' de shock in,  
Ef you keep on a stoppin' an' a lookin'.

De time is right now an' dis here's de place—  
Let de salvashun shine earf in yo' face,  
Fight de battles uv de Lord, fight soon an' fight late,  
An' you'll allers fine a latch on de golden' gate.

No use fer wait' twell to-morrow—  
De sun musn't set on yo' sinner—  
Sin's ez sharp 'z a bamboo brier—  
Ax de Lord fer ter fetch you up higher.

—[Atlanta Constitution.]

## "SCRAPS"

The fashionable shade of hair is the red-gold tint called Titian red.

Captain Glazier rode horseback from Boston to San Francisco in 144 days.

The Duke of Galliera's widow has given the pope 1,000,000 francs for blessing her dead husband.

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St. Luke's church in Roselle, N. J., ought to start a carpet factory, for it has just been robbed, for the sixth time, of all the carpets which covered its floors.

Bananas, faintly suggestive of unripe persimmons, may be plucked from huckster's carts in New York, for sums varying from one to three cents, according to age and appearance.

It is claimed that if you cut off the spray of a lilac bush and put it into hot water so as to force it, there will be a perfect bloom. This is probably another election lie. Don't spoil your bushes.

Ash Wednesday this year falls on the 14th of February, which is also St. Valentine's day and the date fixed for counting the electoral vote. Religion, love and politics all mixed up on the same day.

"What do I think are Tilden's views of the tripartite compromise now before congress?" said an ex-resident of Brooklyn in a noisy car; "why, my dear sir, do you mean to tell me they have even dragged that Beecher scandal into congress?"

Some people have a habit of throwing anonymous letters into the fire. It is well that this habit does not prevail in the office of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, for an anonymous contributor the other day enclosed the sum of \$650. The board would like more anonymous letters of the same sort.

Mr. Strakosch has completed his arrangements for the building of an opera-house in New York. A party of capitalists has bought land opposite the Grand Central depot, for three hundred thousand dollars, as the site. As the city is now, that is a very good situation for an opera house, for it is near the fashionable center.

The "African wild boy" escaped recently from a museum in the Bowers, and when discovered he was standing in the effective pose of "Bill Sykes" on a neighboring house-top. After a log parley with his keeper, in which the pagan developed a rich brogue, he agreed to come down if they'd give him a dozen ham-sandwiches and a quart of whisky.

Missionary Wang Foo Choo has for some time been laboring among the people of Minneapolis, with a view to their conversion to Buddhism. Thus far, they don't convert worth a cent. Wang Foo Choo is not discouraged, however, but labors on with undiminished perseverance. He may yet pick up a convert or two, if he does not first die of old age. He has the average success of pioneer missionaries.

The practice of advertising the Centennial exhibition awards in garbled forms has led to a lawsuit in Baltimore. One piano agent issued circulars claiming that his goods had been characterized as better than any other make, the truth being that no comparisons were made in any of the judges' reports. A rival agent sued for an injunction restraining the other from lying. Now if piano dealers can be reached in this way, can not the rule be extended to lightning rod and sewing machine men, and book agents? The world would be a paradise of virtue and injunctions.

Andreas Filbert, under indictment for the murder of Wm. Oldenburg, his son in law, but out on bail, shot himself yesterday at his residence on Sixteenth street, Chicago.

The investigation of the Ashtabula

horror was continued yesterday by the coroner's jury and the legislative committee. Before the latter Albert Congdon, former master-mechanic of the Lake Shore road, testified that proper attention had not been given to the construction of the bridge.

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## NEW BOOKS.

Napier's Modern Therapeutics, new ed. \$4 00  
Diseases of the Skin, Dühring..... 6 00  
The Presidential counter, paper \$8, cloth..... 3 50  
The Electoral Votes of 1876..... 25  
A Mad World, Chambers..... 1 25  
Fiducial Cases, Vinson..... 2 00  
Life of the Prince Consort, 2 vol..... 2 00  
Inventive Geometry..... 75  
Joshua Haggard's Daughter, Miss Bradton..... 75  
Arabes, Cecil Clayton..... 1 00  
Lakeside Library, 10¢ per number. Any book by mail on receipt of price.

CATHART &amp; CLELAND,



## THIS MAY INTEREST THE LADIES:

We have on hand a large stock of

### Fine Black Grenadines

Which we would rather sell at NET COST than invoice. Thinking that the unusual low prices may induce customers to anticipate their wants, we shall put them on our Counter Monday, January 2, for

### ONE WEEK ONLY,

Before we measure and mark them for inventory. There is no question but that these goods will be very much higher in the spring. Call and see them.

N. B. Our Popular Clearance Sale is in full blast.

**L. S. AYRES & CO.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

### MADCAP VIOLET,

By Wm. Black; in cloth \$1.50, and paper 75 cts.

### A MAD WORLD,

By an Amateur Lunatic; cloth \$1.25, paper 75c.

JUST RECEIVED.

Merrill, Hubbard & Co.,

No. 5 E. Washington St.

THE DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.

F. M. Barometer... 30.50 Thermometer... 21°

### CITY NEWS.

Four drunks to-day in the city court.

The Riverside Methodists have a revival.

Dewey holds the fort, but who holds him?

Several liquor cases are pending before the mayor.

None but cheap legislators sell out for an annual pass.

Let's have the names of legislators holding annual railroad passes.

A marriage license was issued to-day to Wm. S. Thomas and Lydia M. Sylvester.

George C. Knowlton, formerly a Vandalia conductor, is visiting friends in this city.

P. B. Miller, of Gettysburg, Ohio, is in the city hunting for his sister, Mary B. Miller.

It is proposed for State Secretary Neff to lecture upon what he knows about skating.

The telegraph rights to the O. & M. road are still under dispute in the United States court.

A. J. Halford, of the Journal, and the daughter of Rev. O. B. Dean, will be married this evening.

Harry Chambers and Charles Ravenscroft have resigned their positions on the J. M. & L. railroad.

Frank Ryan, delegate to the National Irish Total Abstinence Society, left last night for New York.

Four hundred invitations will be issued for the gubernatorial hop at the Occidental Tuesday evening next.

J. Q. A. Newsom, candidate for the office of treasurer of state on the independent ticket at the last election, has located in this city.

Bernard Logan yesterday afternoon pleaded guilty to larceny, and the criminal court jury gave Charles Brown three years for the same offense.

W. A. White and family, in North Indianapolis, yesterday were found in a famishing condition, owing to illness of the head of the household.

One of the old cases of Jennie Daily vs. the city, appealed from the circuit court, was dismissed yesterday by the supreme court for want of jurisdiction.

Charles H. Schley, of Louisville, while coming to this city, yesterday, from Terre Haute, lost by thieves a fine overcoat, \$25 in cash, and his railway ticket.

Because the pastor of Ames M. E. church invited a lady, who is a fine vocalist, to sing at the revival meetings, the regular choir declined to warble—[Sentinel].

There will be an exhibition of the course of study and methods of instruction at the deaf and dumb institution this evening before the members of the legislative body.

Emil Moener's son, 33 Kansas street, fell upon the ice yesterday, breaking a leg; and N. K. B. child, on South Delaware street, was dangerously burned by a fall upon a stove.

A city officer yesterday in discussing the police imbroglio, remarked it was discouraging to the chief, discouraging to the men, discouraging to the board and discouraging to the party.

A letter has been received from Rev. Myron W. Reed, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, announcing a strong probability of his taking the supply of the First Presbyterian church pulpit for one year.

Some of the most beautiful of the constellations may be seen in the heavens tonight. There is no other time of the year when so many of the most magnificent stars may be seen in this latitude.

The I. C. & L. newspaper train was delayed three hours this forenoon by a freight train wreck near Waldron. Three cars of the last mentioned were ditched without damage to life.

Yesterday afternoon A. Haywood gave \$16.50 change for a \$20 worthless check on the Indiana banking company, signed by J. C. White. A customer giving the name of Wm. Copp, was the party from whom Haywood accepted the check.

Mr. G. M. Ballard corrected 240 errors in revising the tract book of this county, viz: In dates, 118; wrong names, 41; tracts omitted, 6; names misspelled or partly omitted, 35; tracts wrongly described, 15; areas of tracts, 3; miscellaneous, 25.

The Senator from Hendricks yesterday introduced a resolution directing legislators to return copies of the revised statutes

to the state librarian after adjournment of the general assembly. This apparently honest proposition was killed by reference.

Frank Steadman, 28 West Louisiana street, the other night discovered a figure crouching under his window, and he lambasted that figure with a club until the straw flew in every direction. It was a stuffed dummy, gotten up by mischievous boys.

Railway passes have been freely distributed among the legislative members, not as formerly good for the session, but good for 1877 entire. The men issuing these passes are prominently mixed in the Belt road job, and it is reasonable to suppose they expect to influence legislation thereby.

One hundred and seven journeymen coopers, in the shops of this city, have gone upon a strike occasioned by a 10 per cent reduction in the manufacture of tight barrels. The bosses claim they are compelled to make the reduction owing to the refusal of pork packers to pay old prices.

Captain Lewis Hinchman, a war veteran of 1812 fell on the ice yesterday on Massachusetts avenue, breaking his hip bone. He lies at his son's residence, 205 North Noble street, in a precarious condition, his advanced age making his recovery doubtful.

The mayor has finally ruled in the Hanrahan-Ascher-Hanrahan difficulty, pending for some days past. William Ascher and Michael Hanrahan were bound over for assault with intent to kill. Thomas Hanrahan was acquitted, and Michael was fined ten dollars and costs for assaulting Mrs. William Ascher.

The Belt railway lobbyists have secured such a foothold in the legislature that it is not likely to shake their grip until it is a general indignation meeting by the citizens of Indianapolis, the strength and determination of which will convince the members that the city must not and shall not vote a half million subsidy to this job.

The hotels are skimming for the position of foreign correspondent headquarters, and if the correspondents do but manage themselves adroitly, possibly Baker, lives and Pettit will pay them to come around. At present the Grand has one, the Bates one and the Occidental one, leaving three or four to skirmish in the brush.

Dr. Bartlett, of the Second Presbyterian church, will deliver a lecture in Center church, Crawfordsville, next Thursday evening. His subject, "About Boys," is rather humorous. The sum of \$50 for which the doctor has agreed to deliver his lecture, he will give to the member of the senior class of Wabash college having the best graduating oration on commencement day.

### Endorsing the Plan.

The following telegram has been forwarded to Hon. George F. Edmunds, Washington City, and it will be found self-explanatory and of unusual importance.

Hon. George F. Edmunds and others, gentlemen of the joint committee, Washington: Sirs: The undersigned, citizens of Indiana, acting without regard to their party connections, beg to express their gratitude to you for the intelligent and patriotic labors which have resulted in your report and bill for the settlement of the disputed questions touching the election of president and vice president of the United States; and also to express the most earnest desire that congress will promptly adopt the measure you have reported:

T. W. Sharpe, Wm. Morrow, W. M. Woolen, L. M. Churchman, Leo Miles Sexton, John C. Brubaker, George B. Yandes, W. W. Herod, F. W. Herod, John S. Tarkington, Edwin H. Lamme, A. L. Kache, John M. Butler, A. G. Porter, W. Q. Gresham, J. D. Howland, Wm. W. Wright, Robert N. Lamb, A. W. Hendricks, George C. Butler, John H. Brubaker, George H. Chapman, V. E. Hendricks, Adams, Marston & Co., David Macy, V. E. Hendricks, George H. Chapman.

Now that the plan referred to has been reported, I think it exceedingly desirable that congress should adopt it.

BENJ. HANCOCK.

### More Police Talk.

Last night, at police roll call, President Byrne, of the police board, appeared in the garb of an orator, and read the following to the patrolmen:

The newspapers, it seems, are trying to create the impression that there is a conflict of authority between the police board and its officers. I am here to say that such is not the case. The object of creating a police force is to have a government and to carry out and execute the laws of the city and state; unless there is a unity of action between the officers delegated for that purpose, we fail in our purpose. If you will carefully study the book of instructions which each of you have, you will learn the relation that each portion of the force bears to the others.

It is your duty to obey your superior officers and carry out their orders until they are countermanded. In no other way can the efficiency of the force be kept up. At the same time you are to be governed by your discretion, and you are to be governed by your conscience, so as to defend the object you have in view; neither should you feel too confident so as to practically nullify the orders you are called upon to execute.

Steinhauer was absent, but Webster followed Byrne in a "word of cheer," in which he stated there "is not a discordant note in the board; we are a unit, and are working for your good and the good of the city." The chief closed with "Obey your officers and do your duty," and the men were dismissed. That "newspaper" are trying to create the impression there is a conflict of authority between the police board officers is rather neat, and Byrne is entitled to a patent therefor, and the public will be surprised to learn that the "differences" of ten days past were nothing but the workings of a gaudy imagination. Byrne's raid upon Rigby, the chief's orders to go for every violator of law, Conneliman's speech yesterday, Dewey's ranting ranting cavorting because of the unwarrantable interference with his instructions—all these, according to the president, are intangible idealisms, founded on wind and vaporizing as a gauzy cloudlet in a summer breeze.

If the board is "a unit," and has been "a unit," then the members have been working under a new method of arithmetical progression, and the force has attained a product by cyphering down, not up. The action of last night, however, is the very evidence of the "unit" business known to the general public, and now that the chief is again in right and undisputed command of his men, something perhaps will be done.

### Franklin Life.

The directory of the Franklin life insurance company held an annual meeting yesterday afternoon, and reports were submitted showing \$39,123.88 had been paid to policy holders for death losses, dividends, etc., during the year.

The amount received for premiums during the year is \$103,570.73; amount received from interest and rents, \$21,112.81; total assets, \$387,173.82; surplus, nearly \$20,000; insurance in force \$3,000,000. The receipts for interest exceed the disbursements. The annual meeting of stockholders and the election of officers will occur in March.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

#### SENATE.

Yesterday afternoon bills were introduced. To provide for the erection of a state inebriate asylum, and for fixing a liquor license fee; providing for the erection of a new state house, not to cost more than \$300,000, and laying down the method of doing the work.

#### TO DAY'S SESSION.

At the opening, prayer was offered by Bishop Talbot.

The order for Wednesday was taken up and the following bills were read the third time and passed. Senate bills Nos. 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 19, 11, 25, 33, 36. Senate bill No. 24, to give judges discretion in granting a change of venue in civil cases, failed of a constitutional majority by a vote of 22 yeas to 20 nays. The above bills that passed legalized acts of local officers in various places; amended the school law prohibiting a change of text books oftener than once every six years; abolished the criminal circuit courts of Clarke and Floyd counties; empowered trustees of towns to grant licenses to sell liquors, and the amend some points in the criminal code.

In the house several new bills were introduced of no special importance.

#### HOUSE.

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#### TO DAY'S SESSION.

In the house the morning session was spent principally in hearing reports from committees.

The committee on elections reported in the contested election case of Filbeck vs. Carlton and Connelly, recommending that no further proceedings be taken in the matter. Agreed to.

The same committee reported back H. J. R. 4, amending the state constitution, with a substitute, separating the various subjects of the same into distinct resolutions. The committee also reported in favor of joint resolutions 2 and 3, and the reports and resolutions were all made a special order for Wednesday next at 10 a. m.

The judiciary committee reported on house bill 22, providing for taking the sense of the people on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and the report and bill were made part of the special order for next Wednesday.

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The same committee reported favorably on H. B. 116 for the continuance of causes in which members of the general assembly are interested, if called, during a session of the general assembly, and it was passed.

The same committee reported back house bill 104, making gold and silver legal tenders in the state for public and private obligations, and recommended that it be tabled. Agreed to.

The house adopted Mr. Henderson's resolution, changing the hour of meeting to 9:30 a. m.

#### The Workmen in Council.

The workmen last night adopted resolutions condemning the movement of citizens for a reduction of taxes, styling those who say they pay the largest share of the taxes as "bankers," "gamblers," and "speculators." They themselves being the producers they declared were the real taxpayers, and they violently opposed any contraction in the school system, public library system or reduction in teachers' wages, saying that the perquisites now pocketed by county officials, if devoted to the purpose of maintaining these essential things, would make the burden sufficiently easy to bear.

They further resolved that any laws looking to the suppression of the "tramp" nuisance in the way of imprisonment and the like would be an outrage on the rights of citizen ship, and the legislature was requested to have nothing to do with such bills.

They also took a bout at the Belt railroad business, characterizing the men who want the city's bonds as non-taxpaying bankers and speculators who are seeking to promote the interest of their own private fortune, and condemning the principle of municipal assistance to schemers of this sort as radically wrong.

A plea was made for a statute for the better protection of coal miners, and a committee appointed to present all these resolutions to the legislature.

#### Grand Lodge K. of P.

Yesterday afternoon the grand lodge elected as officers: Grand chancellor, D. W. La Follette, New Albany; grand vice-chancellor, Alfred Dickey, Crawfordsville; grand prelate, A. A. Cunniff, Richmond; grand master of exchequer, W. L. Dunlap, Franklin; grand keeper of records and seals, Wilbur F. Taylor, Lafayette; trustees, A. McLane, John B. Stumph, Indianapolis, S. P. Oyler, Franklin. The grand keeper of records and seals reported a total membership in the state of 3,276. To-day the grand lodge refused to endorse the proposition for the abolition of the semi-annual session, and transacted a good deal of business of routine nature. The installation of grand officers was had this afternoon.

Milburn and Mendenhall, union track switchmen, yesterday found a stranger from St. Paul, this state, in a badly frozen condition.

Common sense. For all cases of Coughs, Cold, Sore Throat, etc., use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

#### ARKANSAS AND TEXAS!

Those of our readers who may contemplate a trip to Arkansas or Texas, and wish to know more of those wonderful States, how to get there the quickest and cheapest, should call upon or address E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo., for pamphlets, maps, time tables, rates, and full and reliable information, which will be cheerfully furnished free of charge.

Residents of Indianapolis who have friends living at a distance in the far west or in the country can serve them a good turn by ordering for them one year's subscription to the Weekly News, which is though larger in form as able and spicy as the daily edition, and yet only one dollar for a year.

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

What's that? A cigar, and cigarettes, tobacco, etc.; I declare! And pipes, low they can't be beat; Ask Chas. F. Meyer, 11 N. Penn. st. th t

Prescriptions a specialty at Browning & Sloan's, also drugs, oils, paints, perfumery, etc. th t

Those out of employment can find profitable labor in any neighborhood canvassing for the most desirable weekly in the state. Full information can be had by inquiry at The News office.

## J. A. McKenzie

HAS FULL LINES

## FUR BEAVER

AND

## ULSTER

OVERCOATS.

TRADE PALACE.

### NEUROUS debility, vital weakness or depression, a weak, exhausted feeling, no energy or courage, the result of mental overwork, indiscretion or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Humphrey's Homoeopathic Specific, No. 23. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price \$1 per single vial, or \$3 per package of five vials and \$2 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Homoeopathic Medicine Company, 522 Broadway, New York. See large advertisement (m)-t-w

To the invited friends of the Concordia.

There will be no tickets sold at the door of the hall.

Tickets can only be had of Mr. Charles Schwartz, at Fletcher & Sharpe's bank.

For driven wells and repairs go to R. R. Rouse, No. 19 West Maryland street.

Clearance sales are announced for both the Dollar Store and Curiosity Shop, to move their quarters. One goes into 44 and the other into 46 East Washington street. A slaughter of prices is to insure speedy work.

Go to Collins's Bakery, 105 S. Illinois st.

Send your orders for driven wells, pumps and repairs only to Railway Supply Co., 23 East Georgia st. (near Shaw Carriage Co.). Beware of irresponsible persons or agents professing to be in our employ.

### BANKRUPT SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The undersigned, Provisional Assignee of Gibbs & Cutting, will receive bids for the stock of Boots and Shoes of said bankrupt at No. 23 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Indiana, at private sale in bulk, said stock involves at \$5,514. Bids may be made for cash or part cash, balance in payments. Notes to be given to secure unpaid balances with personal security. All bids subject to approval of United States District Court.

This a good clean stock, and the house has always commanded a first class retail trade.

Call on or address

HENRY C. ADAM,

Provisional Assignee,

No. 11 Journal Building.

### CANNEL COAL

The Indianapolis Gas

Light and Coke Company

have for sale at their

Works Indiana CANNEL

COAL at 13 cts. per bush.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Furs

THAT MUST BE SOLD.

Hats and Caps at Reduced Prices.

BERRY SELF,

20 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee of August M. Kuhn, of the city of Indianapolis, under the laws of the State of Indiana.

EDWIN H. LAMME, Attorney.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District of Indiana, ss: At Indianapolis, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1877.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Ferdinand Christman, of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion, in the State of Indiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JAMES E. FRANKLIN, Assignee.

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## 1866. 1876.

The Franklin

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.